FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AGUIRRE LANARI CONFIRMS U.S. SANCTIONS LIFTED

PY121641 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1556 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari confirmed at noon today that the United States has decided to lift the economic sanctions against Argentina.

Aguirre Lanari made these remarks at Casa Rosada at the end of a meeting with President Reynaldo Bignone at noon today. He explained that during a meeting with the president they received a message from U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman in which he informed them that the United States will reportedly announce the measure at 1200 Argentine time.

Regarding the possibility of holding a plebiscite to solve the conflict over the Beagle Channel, when he was asked for his opinion about this issue, he stated that "nothing has been decided yet."

"Our idea is to maintain a fluent dialogue," with all sectors on this issue, the foreign minister stated.

He then denied that Argentina has admitted to a "cease-fire" with Britain in the South Atlantic. "That report is not correct," Aguirre Lanari stated, referring to journalistic rumors.

He explained in this regard that "our country maintains the position adopted on 18 June," that is, a "de facto cessation of hostilities."

He added that "we cannot accept any kind of conditions," and added that "the blockade imposed by Great Britain must be lifted first."

He said that the announced return of the 590 Argentine officers who are being held prisoners in the Malvinas is a "positive gesture."

"The existence of those prisoners in the archipelago is not justified," the foreign minister stated. He added: "I have no confirmed report on the return of these prisoners."

He then stated that Argentina will maintain an intensive activity" in all "sectors which are at hand" on the Malvinas issue. He added that Argentina maintains the "best communications with our sister nations of America" in order to allay their anxiety on this issue.

Regarding the possibility of President Bignone traveling to Baghdad to attend the meeting of nonaligned countries, he stated that "he has good intentions to make that trip."

"It is obvious," he stated, "that the bloc of nonaligned countries is a factor in support of our demands for the Malvinas Islands."

He concluded that there exists "the best predisposition of the friendly countries to join that bloc," in which Argentina has an important role to play.

MILITARY COMMISSION TO DECIDE ON VICE PRESIDENT

PY122116 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1845 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (NA) -- On Wednesday a commission made up of nine high-ranking officers of the three armed forces branches will submit to the three commanders in chief the draft proposal to reassemble the military junta which includes, among other aspects, the appointment of a civilian vice president.

According to information received, the commanders in chief last Thursday ordered that this working group be set up and that its members would be three generals, three admirals and three air force brigadier generals.

The appointment of a civilian vice president, the position going to a member or former member of the Supreme Court, was among the various options considered at that meeting.

The commanders in chief also studied the creation of an advisory council in which political leaders would participate, and the inclusion of civilians in the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL).

The recently established working commission is made up by the secretaries general of each armed forces branch, the branch representatives to the CAL and the members of the Armed Forces Political Commission (COMIPOL). Thus the members of this commission are Brigadier Generals Gutierrez, Aguado Benitez and Suarez Nelson; Rear Admirals Gomez, Montemayor and Arguedas, and Air Force Brigadier Generals Sanchez Guerra, Bonino and Luciani.

The secretaries of the three armed forces branches met today and it is believed that they discussed the options that each branch has studied for the recomposition of the military junta.

It seems that so far the nine high-ranking officers who are supposed to submit their decision to the commanders in chief tomorrow, have not held a general meeting. At the same time, it was disclosed that the army had initially requested 60 days to state its position regarding the appointment of a vice president, while the navy asked for 3 months to study the matter.

However, the position of the air force to have a commission of the three armed forces branches reach a decision by mid-week, prevailed.

Public Information Secretary

PY121506 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1343 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (NA) -- Col Pedro Coria, acting public information secretary, revealed today that the studies to include some changes in the preliminary documents of the national reorganization process "are in a very advanced stage." These studies seek to include in the documents the possible designation of a civilian vice president.

During a talk with reporters accredited to Casa Rosada, Coria explained that "if these studies are accepted, the military junta will consequently regain the same powers it had a short time ago."

He denied, however, the rumor that the civilian vice president could be a man from the Supreme Court. "At no point have names been discussed, and much less the name of a member of the Supreme Court," he stated.

Nevertheless, he admitted that "talks are being held for the designation of a civilian vice president and that there is optimism in this regard, and that the president himself is optimistic regarding the changes to be made."

Coria said that the future vice president will probably be in charge of the Legislative Advisory Commission [CAL] and that "some political leaders will reportedly be designated from that commission to replace some military officials."

He stated in this regard that "civilian officials will be designated to help the president to normalize the country," within the framework of CAL.

Regarding the current structure of the Secretariat of Public Information [SIP], he reiterated the need to "reduce it to what is strictly necessary," and added that radio and television stations would now be under the direction of the under secretary of communications.

In his opinion, the movie rating department which is now under the authority of the SIP, could now be put under the direction of the under secretary of culture or the Interior Ministry.

BILL ABOLISHING POLITICAL ACTIVITY RESTRICTIONS

PY121702 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (NA) -- Gen Carlos Horacio Cerda, under secretary of the Interior Ministry Institutional Affairs Department, has stated here that the Interior Ministry has submitted for the consideration of the executive branch a bill which abolishes Law No 21.323 which imposes restrictions on political parties.

General Cerda stated that with this measure we are legally lifting the prohibition of political activities as announced by the president of the republic.

REPORTAGE ON POSSIBLE RELEASE OF POW'S

Text of Note

PY130141 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0118 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today reported that the British Government had conveyed through the Swiss Embassy its decision to return the prisoners of war.

"The foreign minister has indicated that the British Government had conveyed through the Swiss Embassy its decision to return the prisoners of war who will arrive in Puerto Madryn on Wednesday, according to information supplied by the international Red Cross Committee.

"The Argentine foreign minister reaffirmed that Argentina's stand has not changed since the proposal submitted to the UN Security Council on 18 June this year, as he stated this morning, and in this regard he sent a note to the British Government through the Swiss Embassy on 10 July.

"The message conveyed to the British Government by means of this note states: In view of the current de facto cessation of hostilities and, in keeping with Argentine statements and with the procedure previously adopted for the return of prisoners, the Argentine Government proposes that the arrangements necessary for receiving in Puerto Madryn the prisoners of war kept under harsh conditions by the British Government, be made with the participation of the International Red Cross Committee."

Military, Ministry Sources

PY130152 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2348 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (NA) -- The Argentine Government has proposed to London the intervention of the International Red Cross for the transfer to Puerto Madryn, Chubut, of the Argentine prisoners Great Britain is holding on the Malvinas.

The BBC released the text of the proposal today, attributing it to the Argentine Government.

In turn, military sources said tonight that the transfer of the prisoners to Puerto Madryn could be "imminent."

A high Foreign Ministry source consulted tonight admitted that the text released by the BBC corresponds exactly to the "message" the Argentine Government sent to London.

However, the source explained that it was a message and not a note sent by Argentina.

The text of the message, which was unofficially made known here, reportedly was previously accepted by the British Government, which regarded it as "satisfactory."

According to reports, London estimates that Argentina "has implicitly" recognized the halt of hostilities in the South Atlantic, and for this reason it may have ordered the release of the 567 prisoners who are still retained in the Malvinas.

THREE GOVERNORS, MAYOR TO RETAIN POSTS

PY130044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (TELAM) -- The president of the nation, Maj Gen Reynaldo Benito Bignone, today confirmed the following officials in their posts: Guillermo del Cioppo, mayor of Buenos Aries; Jorge Aguado, governor of Buenos Aires Province; Ricardo Jose Telleriarte, governor of La Pampa Province; and Rear Adm (Ret) Julio Alberto Acuna, governor of Rio Negro Province. Bignone asked all of them to refrain from getting involved in the political stage that will take place in the country.

The president held separate meetings with the above officials at Government House this afternoon, at the end of which the president's decision confirming them in their posts was announced.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DEBT

PY101940 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1125 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (DYN) -- Domingo Cavallo, president of the Republic of Argentina Central Bank [BCRA] stated that the foreign debt situation is "extremely serious," that the problems of the Argentine economy can not be solved through the regulations which were in force until recently, and that for the moment it is impossible to expect a refinancing of the foreign debt.

Cavallo met on Tuesday with bankers of this capital and yesterday with directors of financial enterprises and banks in the interior, to whom he stated that "the foreign debt situation is extremely serious" and that we cannot expect to refinance it "when we only have small-value letters of credit and large unpaid commercial debts."

According to the copy of his speech made available to DYN, the president of the BCRA also told the bankers that "the problems which the Argentine economy is experiencing, in our opinion, cannot be solved within the framework of the regulations which were in force."

He added that the enterprises and banks which have access to foreign credit will not be able to obtain credits in the internal market at preferential interest rates unless they attract foreign currency through foreign credits. He also harshly criticized the previous economic team and stated that during "the last months of its administration" it tended to further worsen the foreign trade situation.

He asserted that because of the way in which the financial system was designed, it did not comply with the true role it is assigned in society, that is, to serve productive activity and that it ran the risk of becoming "unnecessary."

He pointed out that with the new reforms the bankers will be able to become useful and not just negotiate loans between banks in order to meet technical requirements established by the BCRA or to buy and sell securities.

Cavallo pointed out that the BCRA will not feed dollars into the financial market and anticipated that "neither the government nor the Central Bank will again allow operations which are based on conditions which do not permit the country's progress to be carried out freely."

He said that those enterprises or banks which bring dollars into the country will be able to negotiate their equivalent in Argentine pesos in the financial market at free exchange rates and that they will be granted credits in national currency at preferential interests rates as a means of compensating them for the help they will give the government. He pointed out that those who do not cooperate will have to obtain such funds in the market at free interest rates.

Cavallo added that enterprises will be able to obtain credits at special interest rates in direct proportaion to the contributions which they have made to the social security system during the past few months. This will be an incentive to reduce unemployment.

Cavallo asserted that some norms which have been implemented are of a transitory nature. He also asserted the need to always keep the maximum interest rates on deposits under control in order to avoid repeating the same vices and paths taken by the previous financial system due to its characteristics.

He admitted the possibility of granting mortgages for less than 10 million pesos at preferential interest rates, but stated that these operations will be restricted as much as possible to prevent the banks from pouring large amounts of funds which they handle into the real estate market and thus stop encouraging production.

He voiced his opposition to the method of liquidating financial enterprises as a solution to the problems of the sector, but pointed out that many banks will have to close down since it is not normal that there should be "one next to the other, as is the case now."

He also maintained that a system of floating interest rates with government support is unthinkable since it distorts the objective of the very financial system. Neither can we have a system where indexation coexists with a large amount of liquidity, and the monetary correction should go along "with medium and long-term financial assets of liquid characteristics."

He then stated that since interest rates have never been paid on current accounts and due to the current high inflation rate, "we have been resorting to very short-term financial assets which are the nearest substitute to the most liquid assets, that is, a current account."

Cavallo stated that those who take credits will be able to decide on various alternative credit ratings and that he believed that those who request a mortgage should choose the system which regulates their own salary adjustments, although he pointed out that there are other ratings at their disposal.

He stated that "all that is not prohibited is allowed" and that from now on bankers should exhaust their imagination in order to grant services which will be in keeping with the general interests.

He admitted that the people's savings at first may suffer a decapitalization but that due to the system's design there was a risk of having to take worse measures in the future.

He was insistant on the subject of the foreign debt and stated that "there is not enough foreign currency to pay back interest charges, capital and commercial debts which will mature during the next few months. There will even be a great delay in commercial payments, and of course for financial debts which have accumulated during the last few months."

He warned that the "Central Bank will not sell foreign currency at a low exchange rate to meet short-term financial commitments" since "we have no resources to do so."

He maintained that indexation plus the real interest rate will never be higher than 6 percent per month for mortgages and that those borrowing for a personal residence will be granted an additional benefit of an "initial installment of 15 percent per month."

In referring to the public debt situation he stated that its financial cost will drop transitorily and will allow a savings of 4 trillion pesos, which will ease the inflation pressure of the fiscal deficit.

PASTORE WANTS TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT

FY122242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (NA) -- Economy Minister Jose Dagnino Pastore today confirmed to a group of businessmen that the government "will immediately undertake" the renegotiation of the Argentine foreign debt for which it will request the cooperation of the International Monetary Fund.

COMMUNIQUE ON CENTRAL BANK U.S. DOLLAR PURCHASE

FY121814 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Central Bank released a communique last night explaining its participation and that of official banks in the financial exchange market. The communique says:

The Central Bank of Argentina reports that, in accordance with what was said when the system of the dual exchange market was established, the rate of the financial exchange market will be determined by supply and demand. The Central Bank will only intervene as buyer at the exchange rate of 33,000 pesos per U.S. dollar. The bank will purchase foreign currency at this rate of exchange from financial institutions resulting from transfer operations in accordance with note A-136 of 5 July 1982 which set up the contracts on foreign-exchange futures.

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATORS MARCH IN POTOSI

FYI130314 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] As has been announced, a hunger march was staged this afternoon by more than 30,000 people who poured into Potosi streets to protest the constant increase in the cost of living. Here is the report by our correspondent:

[Begin relay from Potosi] Hunger march, economic crisis, call to elections. The great hunger march called by the Departmental Workers Federation was staged at 1500.

Many institutions, unions and federations as well as housewives, university students and the people in general participated in the great hunger march. They waved banners which read "the floating dollar is starving the people to death," "starvation supporters out," "IMF out" and "the people ask for bread, justice and freedom."

Approximately 30,000 people from different social strata gathered in front of the cathedral and at the 10 de Noviembre and 6 de Agosto Squares.

The first speech was delivered by (Juan Gutierrez), leader of the Departmental Workers Federations. (Gutierrez) said that the courageous Potosi people have once again risen to say enough to the measures of misrule which favor dollar traffickers. He also demanded that the unfit leave the government. Finally, he said that the COB, Bolivian Labor Federation, demands that elections be called immediately.

(Juan Pardo), leader of miners cooperatives, said that while the people are fed on jersey and starch, government officials eat chicken and drink champagne.

Finally, (Oscar Salas), leader of the Bolivian Miners Union Federation, said that the only course workers should follow behind the COB is the restoration of the minimum salary.

Some violence occurred during the march, store windows were broken at the (Matilde) building, doors were broken at other stores, until public security guards intervened.

This has been Panamericana reporting from Potosi. [end relay]

GOVERNMENT TO SELL U.S. DOLLARS ON FREE MARKET

FYI121609 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The government is going to establish a system for selling U.S. dollars on the local market today. The system will be put into operation after a meeting to be held today between representatives of the Bolivian Central Bank, the Finance Ministry and the association of Bolivian private banks.

Finance Minister Lucio Paz Rivero disclosed to the press that the government plans to sell U.S. $30 million on the free market in order to control the market and to obtain a balance of the foreign currency supply and demand. The Bolivian banks and exchange houses will obtain the money [U.S. dollars from the Central Bank] and sell it in order to reduce the current sales price which was 150 pesos per U.S. dollar at closing time last Friday.

The minister said that the decision to sell the foreign currency was made by the president after receiving a detailed report from Paz Rivero. He said that the U.S. dollars to be sold come from gas sales to Argentina. This debt [words indistinct], according to the agreement between the two governments, the Argentine Government has to make a $30 million payment this week.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT CANADA 18 JULY

FT13X0002 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Carlos Atila, presidential press and information secretary, today said that the trip to Canada which Brazilian President Figueiredo will make on 18 July, will be aimed at strengthening relations, especially in the political field, in keeping with economic and commercial reasons. [recorded passage indistinct]

The diversification of international relations and the quest for new markets and new alliances with partners throughout the world who have similar interests with Brazil, are the motivating force of the relations between Brazil and Canada, Carlos Atila said.

President Figueiredo will travel in response to an invitation issued by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and he will be the first Brazilian chief of state to visit Canada.

Carlos Atila added that the trade between Brazil and Canada has developed considerably both in terms of quantities and value. In 1973 this trade amounted to approximately $150 million while only 7 years later, in 1980, it reached almost $1 billion.

Being a traditional investor in Brazil's hydroelectric system, Canada is also involved in Brazil's mining sector. A group of Brazilian businessmen will accompany Figueiredo to Canada and it is possible that negotiations will deal with an agreement to purchase Canadian wheat, a commodity which Brazil will have to import for some time, until it fully develops the technology for growing wheat in the wastelands.

PREPARATIONS FOR NAVAL EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTIC

FT090043 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- In the first half of December, two naval expeditions will leave Brazilian ports with the destination of the Antarctic and the sub-Antarctic (below 60 degrees latitude) in the ships Barao de Teffe, Professor Bernard and Almirante Camara. Although people have gone to the so-called sub-Antarctic region, even in sailing ships, for 100 years, this will be the first time that Brazil has gone to the Antarctic.

With the end of the Malvinas war, nothing can now hinder Brazil from going to the Antarctic, and the Interministerial Commission for Sea Wealth [CIRM] is preparing the Antarctic project to be ready in October. On 27 September the navy will receive its Danish polar ship, the Thaladan, which will be renamed Barao de Teffe.

The three ships will leave Brazilian ports in the first half of December and, contrary to what was planned before the outbreak of the Malvinas war, they will not take on supplies on the South Georgia Islands (taken by Argentina and recaptured by the British during the conflict) but at Ushuaia, an Argentine port and naval base located in Tierra del Fuego

According to an officer it may not be necessary for the Barao de Teffe to resupply, since it has a large fuel capacity which will permit it to arrive at the Princess Martha Coast on the Weddell Sea in the Antarctic with only the allotment of oil which will be given it by the Mines and Energy Ministry, and which has already been set aside.

Rear Adm Mucio Piragibe [secretary of the CNEN] has said that there is one basic fact that should be kept in mind in not having the expedition leave after December. In January and February, the height of the southern summer, the ice of the region begins to melt, causing great difficulties for the navigation of the ships. Therefore, according to a military source, the expedition to the Antarctic should be returning to Brazil in the second half of January.

FIRST NUCLEAR PLANT TO GO ON LINE BY MID-1983

FY1220049 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1435 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Jul (TELAM) -- Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals announced here today that the first Brazilian nuclear powerplant will be operating at "full capacity" before the middle of 1983.

The minister revealed that a new system will be installed in October 1982 at the "Angra I" powerplant to replace heat-producing equipment that had technical problems. Therefore, the plant will be operating at full capacity 6 months later.

The part which caused a 1-year delay in the operation of the plant, located 120 km south of Rio de Janeiro, will be supplied by the U.S. company Westinghouse.

The minister said that as soon as the first problem was detected at the plant, Brazil adopted a cautious policy of carrying out operation tests at only 30-percent capacity, "something quite different to what happened in Spain and Sweden where serious problems occurred because plants were run at 90-percent capacity."

PINOCHET SAYS ECONOMIC SITUATION 'DIFFICULT'

PY122153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 11 Jul (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today said that the situation of the nation is difficult because of the economic recession, but he urged the people to work to overcome these problems.

We must have courage to come through and I am sure that each one of you is courageous, Pinochet said today when addressing the residents of Santa Juana village, near Concepcion and 550 km south of Santiago.

He added, the situation of the nation is not the brightest. It is a difficult situation because international recession has affected us. In this regard the chief of state mentioned the low prices of copper, Chile's main commodity, and the decline in the value of other exports.

However, Pinochet said that when everything comes too easy the people do not advance, but whenever there are obstacles and people have to overcome them, then comes progress through energy and courage.

FOREIGN MINISTER INVITED TO VISIT BRAZIL

PY130143 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has indicated that his upcoming visit to Brazil is very important because of the friendship between Chile and that country. The foreign minister was invited by his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. The invitation was conveyed by Brazilian Ambassador to Chile Jorge Carlos Ribeiro.

The ambassador said that on 3 and 4 August, Minister Rojas Galdames will carry out a broad formal agenda in Brazil. This agenda includes meetings with President Joao Baptista Figueiredo as well as with the chairmen of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and the justices of the Supreme Court. Ambassador Ribeiro described Rojas Galdames' visit as part of the friendship policy.

Speaking about the issues which he will discuss with the Brazilian officials, Minister Rojas Galdames mentioned among other things, the bilateral officials, mentioned among other things, the bilateral relations, the concern of Latin American nations over their relations with institutions such as the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, the OAS and others.

Asked whether his visit was aimed at preparing Pinochet's official visit to Brazil, he replied that his trip will afford another opportunity to discuss dates and possibilities. However, he added that obviously his visit is related to President Pinochet's future trip to Brazil.

Regarding his talks with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Rojas Galdames said that they will exchange viewpoints and information on the crisis which the continent is experiencing, because my counterpart is very knowledgeable about the problems of our America and the world in general. He is very enlightened man and a good friend of Chile as well as my personal friend.

BRIEFS

NEW DANISH AMBASSADOR -- During a ceremony held today at Government House, Chilean President Augusto Pinochet received the credentials of Danish Ambassador Finn Aasberg-Petersen. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 82 PY]

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECREED IN THREE PROVINCES

PY130043 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Jul (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today decreed the state of emergency and suspended individual guarantees in three provinces of southeastern Peru where armed gangs of extremists attacked farms and towns in recent days killing a policeman and two workers.

Further Details

PY130236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Jul (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today decreed a state of emergency and suspended individual guarantees in three provinces in the southeastern region of the country, where armed extremist gangs attacked ranches and towns in recent days, killing one policeman and two workers.

The decree, approved here this afternoon, responds to a recent increase in extremist activity in the southeastern, central and northern areas of Peru.

The decree puts the La Mar and Cangallos Provinces of Ayacucho Department as well as Andahuaylas Province of Apurimac Department, under police control. Individual guarantees have also been suspended in the three provinces for 30 days.

Last weekend extremists attacked two villages and a police station in that southern Andean region. In addition, today they attacked a police station in Andamarca, a town 540 km north of Lima. They had previously assaulted a prison in the Andean town, releasing several of their companions.

In the 2 years of the Fernando Belaunde administration, a state of emergency has been declared twice in the Ayacucho Department in an effort to deal with terrorist actions, who have centered their activities around this region.

In recent days, government officials arrested some 10 leftist leaders in Lima and in its outskirts. All of them are supposedly linked to the terrorist attack on a police station 22 km east of this capital.

Meanwhile, the cabinet has agreed to submit a draft law to congress restoring death penalty for those who commit murder, as in the case of terrorist attacks. The death penalty was abolished in Peru in 1980 by the new Constitution, which prescribes that penalty exclusively for high treason during war.

BELAUNDE NOT AWARE OF AMBROSIANO BANK LOAN

PY121918 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde says that he is not aware that Peru obtained a credit of $200 million from the Ambrosiano Bank and then transferred it to Argentina for the purchase of sophisticated French missiles used in the Malvinas conflict. He said: I have no more information than what has been published by the press today. He added that as soon as he became president, he ordered the sale of the shares which the state-owned bank purchased from the Ambrosiano Bank during the last military regime.

According to press agency reports from Rome, the Ambrosiano Bank loaned $200 million to the Peruvian Central Reserve Bank and that this money was used by Argentina to purchase sophisticated French missiles.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ECONOMY, DEATH PENALTY

PY122144 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry said today that Peru will support any proposal for a regional accord aimed at joint refinancing of foreign debts.

Belaunde added that the proposal should be made before a depression like that of 1929, which caused chaos throughout the world, takes place.

I believe that the financially powerful nations should anticipate this situation (economic depression) and open an escape valve to prevent it, the Peruvian president said in the course of his usual Sunday press conference.

He added that the proposal should come from a vigorous nation and indicated that Peru's foreign debt is smaller than that of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico.

The president also spoke of the attacks and sabotage which claimed the lives of four policemen over the last 6 weeks. After stating that the army will not participate in the struggle against these attacks, Belaunde announced that the reinstatement of the death penalty in Peru is being studied.

He added that when the death penalty was in effect, the consequences were felt. He also said that society must use the same procedures against those who sentence and execute people.

The Peruvian Constitution which went into effect 2 years ago calls for the death penalty only in case of treason against the fatherland in times of war.

HONDURAN EMBASSY OCCUPIERS LEAVE PEACEFULLY

FL122225 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The 50 members of 10 Mexican organizations who peacefully occupied the Honduran Embassy in this capital today to protest Honduran interference in El Salvador, left after 2 hours and 40 minutes, Charge d'Affaires Mario Zea has announced.

Zea described the action as a peaceful seizure that took embassy personnel by surprise but explained that all employees are safe.

Zea has denied that Honduras is intervening in El Salvador and to explain his country's stand, he has called a news conference for noon tomorrow.

Police cordoned off the area and it is not known yet whether anybody was detained.

[Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish at 1845 GMT on 12 July reports that the occupiers were members of the PRT, the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, the Urban Movement's National Coordinating Board, the Proletarian Communist organization, the Socialist Current, the Peoples Revolutionary Movement, the Civic Association of Guerrero, University Student Federation of Guerrero and the National Civic Association of Democratic Students and Teachers of Sections Nine and Ten of the National Educational Workers Union.]

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA CANCELS TRIP

FL130001 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, will preside over the third Mexico-Cuba joint commission meeting on 14 July, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced today. The Foreign Secretariat said that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has cancelled his trip to Mexico and will not be participating in the meeting.

PSUM'S GOMEZ ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

PM121433 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 4 Jul 82 p 21

[Attilio Moro undated interview in Mexico City with United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) Secretary Pablo Gomez: "PSUM's First Test"]

[Text] Mexico City -- Pablo Comez is secretary of the PSUM, Mexico's strongest leftwing party with 12-15 percent of the vote. I met him here in Mexico City at a moment of high political tension after workers were killed by the private police of the Refrescos Pascuales factory. Pablo Gomez is one of Mexico's youngest political leaders and finds himself leading the PSUM in its first electoral contest since its formation from the merger of the Communist Party, the Mexican People's Party, the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Socialist Action and Unity Movement and the Popular Action Movement. Our conversation began with an assessment of the 6 years under Lopez Portillo -- years which saw, among other things, the broadening of the country's institutional base with the granting of complete legality to the Communist Party.

"Portillo proposed at the start of his mandate to surmount in a few years the crisis that hit our country in the mid-seventies. Since then a certain degree of development, fed by increased oil exports, has indeed taken place. At the same time there was in 1975 a certain democratization of the political system. But it certainly cannot be said that the crisis has been surmounted. This year we will have only a 3-percent increase in the national product (as against 8 percent in the sixties), accompanied by an inflation rate that is now above 50 percent. The official party (the Institutional Revolutionary Party, the PRI) vainly believes that it can tackle this crisis by espousing the remedies suggested by the IMF -- the reduction of the domestic public debt and the foreign debt, the reduction of the amount of money in circulation, the lowering of the growth rate, and so forth. All this is creating very strong social tensions. Furthermore, our country's degree of financial dependence has considerably increased over the years, to the extent that a large proportion of the profit from oil sales is used to finance interest on our foreign debt. Last, in recent months there has been a very major depreciation of the peso against the dollar (until 8 months ago there were 24 pesos to the dollar, now there are 46) and this is the cause of a continuous and intolerable transfer of resources. These in short are the characteristics of the crisis."

How to Surmount Economic Crisis

"For our part, we are demanding effective forms of action, such as exchange controls, for instance, to halt the continuous rise of the dollar and structural reforms -- index-linked pay, people's price control, the nationalization of the major banks and of certain major monopoly sectors. But the official party, allied to the national financial bourgeoisie, denies the need for such reforms."

[Question] Nevertheless, the Lopez Portillo government has adopted bold stances in foreign policy, such as the French-Mexican declaration on El Salvador. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Answer] Yes, of course, this was an important event. But one must bear in mind that the quest for autonomous space in the field of international relations is part of the Mexican state's tradition and not exclusive to this government. Mexico is the historical enemy of U.S. interventionism in Latin America. A considerable part of its own territory was conquered and annexed by the United States in 1847. The Mexicans feel that every U.S. intervention in Central America threatens them directly. So, though it has no liking for the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan guerrillas, the Mexican Government opposes the threats of U.S. intervention in those countries.

[Question] But does this stance not have negative repercussions on economic relations between Mexico and the United States, thus to some extent jeopardizing the realization of the expensive development programs, in view of your country's great financial independence on the United States?

[Answer] Of course there are tensions. There are, for instance, major disagreements with the U.S. administration, which is forcing into semiclandestinity hundreds of thousands of Mexican workers who have emigrated to the United States and who are discriminated against and underpaid, but the fact remains that the Lopez Portillo government fully accepts capitalist market rules. It trades with imperialism and accepts the economic ties, though it pursues a nonaligned policy and refuses a military alliance with the United States. In short, there is no automatic connection between the economic tie and political relations.

Central America and European Left

[Question] What are the most pressing tasks and the possible convergences between the democratic forces of Central America and the European left?

[Answer] As far as the situation in Central America is concerned, I believe that our principal task is to prevent direct or indirect U.S. intervention. The threat of military intervention in El Salvador, Guatemala or Nicaragua is the principal political problem of the region and the chief area of struggle. But cooperation between the PSUM and the parties of the European left -- the PCI foremost among them -- can take place, and is partly already taking place, in other areas too: There is an area of convergence between the PSUM and PCI, for instance, in the struggle against bipolarism and the logic of the military and political blocs of the contemporary world. Like you, we too are also convinced [line apparently dropped] for the development of such a large proportion of our planet cannot be subordinated to the reasons of state of the USSR and the socialist countries.

[Question] We talk about new roads to socialism, while you use the expression "new path" and "new image." Both of us have in mind an economic order and system of social and political relations different from the Soviet one. I am reminded of a discussion we had in Italy some years ago with liberal-democratic intellectuals about socialism's compatibility with a pluralist organization of society. Is a pluralist form of socialism possible?

[Answer] Pluralism is one aspect of democracy, but not every aspect of it. Often the intellectuals you mentioned confuse the two. This is why we talk about socialism within democracy."

[Question] What is your opinion of Eurocommunism?

[Answer] If by Eurocommunism you mean the blueprint for a fully democratic form of socialism for only the West European countries, I consider the expression erroneous. There cannot be any kind of "special socialism" for Europe. Socialism can and must embrace national specifics but, for instance, it cannot be statism, and this applies to the entire world. Socialism is the full attainment of democracy, and this must apply to each individual country, not just to a group of them. In short, it seems to me that that concept embodies an error of Eurocentrism. I also consider the expression "third way" rash. I agree with underlying reasons that inspired your criticism of Soviet socialism, but it does not seem to me that one can talk about a road to socialism in connection with the questionable experiences of the European social democratic parties.

There is now a pressing need to press ahead with theoretical research and political practice well beyond the confines of "real socialisms," but I believe that this can happen only by rehabilitating, not squandering, socialism's Marxist foundation.

[Question] Do you define yourselves as Marxist-Leninists?

[Answer] No, we are not breaking away from either Marx or Lenin, as many people in our country claim, but we do not define ourselves as Marxist-Leninists because that is the USSR's state ideology, and that ideology has little to do with either Marx or Lenin.

BRIEFS

PEMEX FINANCIAL REPORT -- A report on the financial status of Pemex for 1981 indicates that in that period the organization had an income of 869,736,000 000 pesos and an outlay of 861,481,000,000 pesos. The report adds that in 1981 Pemex spent 465,590,000,000 pesos in taxes and interest payments on its foreign debt, as well as 165,657,000,000 pesos in amortization payments on loans. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jul 82 PA]

ROYO CONFIRMS PAREDES' PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PA122314 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Jul 82 p 1A

[Excerpts] "General Paredes will be the official candidate in the 1984 elections," said President Royo during a meeting with leaders of the opposition Christian Democratic Party. PDC. This was the first of his meetings scheduled by the government with leaders of the opposition parties. Royo confirmed Paredes' candidacy when the PDC brought up the subject at the meeting. The PDC had stressed the need for effective guarantees that will give credibility to the 1984 elections and assure their democratic character.

It was learned that the official Democratic Revolutionary Party will proclaim Paredes as presidential candidate as soon as he retires, which will be by yearend, and will then seek the support of other parties.

He reiterated that according to his government's foreign policy, Panama maintains solidarity with the countries with which it has relations, which includes Nicaragua and Cuba, and therefore it could not accept censure from those that are not in favor of those relations.

The meeting was held at the residence of Miguel Angel Martin, member of the History Academy. Ricardo Rodriguez, minister of the presidency, was also present, but President Royo took the leading role in the dialogue. Ricardo Arias Calderon and Guillermo Cochez, PDC president and vice president, respectively, represented their party. After meeting with Royo, the PDC leaders met with the leaders of the other opposition parties to brief them on the matters discussed and inform them about the president's desire to meet with the other opposition groups.

LA PRENSA Editorial

PA122345 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Jul 82 p 1A

["As of today" column]

[Text] A superficial knowledge of history is just as dangerous as a complete ignorance. The first case involves two main dangers, i.e., an attempt to repeat it or an attempt to prolong, through artificial means, stages which have already been superseded or overcome by life itself. The circumstances that made possible the emergence of [former National Guard chiefs] Remon and Torrijos will not occur again in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the country is not prepared to allow itself to be ruled by a ghostly, ectoplasmatic prolongation of Torrijos. The military's lack of a sense of history became obvious in the wake of Torrijos' death, when history placed in their hands the unique opportunity of making sweeping changes in a profoundly mistaken political administration which runs counter to the perennial interests of the Panamanian nation and people. They passed up the opportunity because of their political blindness and economic sordidness. They felt that their numbered bank accounts and their shady business dealings were more important than the fate of our fatherland.

Now, through an action which can only be described as madness, they are trying to impose, against the will of the people, the candidacy of Paredes which, for all practical purposes, means the final elimination of the democratic Indian summer and a return to arbitrariness and repression as ruling methods. Nobody of sound mind seriously believes Paredes can win an election. He will be imposed by fire and sword, supplemented by stuffing and stealing ballot boxes and bribing juries.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON SAYS HE FAVORS 'PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS'

PA101726 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson said last night during a dinner held by his party, the National Republican Alliance, ARENA, that if U.S. aid is contingent on political, social and economic formulas, "we would rather look for other sources of financing that will not compromise or hurt our republic's pride and sovereignty." As for the social, agrarian, banking and foreign trade reforms enacted by the preceding civilian-military government, the president of the Constituent Assembly said it is necessary to make an honest technical evaluation of their results to determine if they actually hold positive benefits for the people.

"I can offer assurances that necessary corrections will be made and that we will do so by looking for practical, overall solutions. Above all, the solutions will be fair to the people who were harmed by the reforms and to those who were supposed to benefit from them," D'Aubuisson said. "Had ARENA allowed the reforms to continue as they were, failure would have been imminent and the reforms would have gradually disappeared, causing the peasants further misfortune," he added.

D'Aubuisson asserted that his party, as part of the government of national unity, defends free enterprise "because only it can save us from the economic collapse that the previous government brought about through improvisations."

The president of the Constituent Assembly affirmed that the elections of 28 March were the beginning a new era in El Salvador's political, economic and social process. "For the sake of the national interest, and even by making sacrifices as a party, we have managed to form this government of consensus, which we are trying to consolidate against the internal and external forces which have been trying to undermine our efforts," D'Aubuisson said in conclusion.

Details of Speech

PA101601 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1809 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] For the benefit of listeners of "Radio Informaciones KL" [newscast], we will now read portions of the handwritten copy of a speech given to newsmen last night during the meeting held by members of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, at a well-known local hotel. The speech involved an analysis of political power since 28 March 1982, presented to ARENA members by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly.

It says that ARENA members have always been present during our fatherland's most difficult and crucial times and will continue to struggle to save our country from the Castro-Communist aggression and to keep demagogues from plunging the Salvadoran people into total chaos. At all times and under all circumstances we have faced up to the enemies of freedom with patriotic uprightness and strong civic determination. The dangers, threats, blackmail attempts and all dirty maneuvers of our adversaries will never make us cower because we have always been willing firmly to defend the principles and objectives of our party, which comprise a clear and definite ideology based on the authentic fundamentals of pure nationalism and on the ideas of the real Salvadoran people and on what they want our fatherland to be.

The text of Major d'Aubuisson's speech also refers to the activities of the national press. It says:

As for this point, I want to expand on it a bit more to avoid the usual distortions by some international newsmen and senior government officials of other countries. During the election campaign we declared our full confidence in and support of the glorious Salvadoran Army and said it was the only one that could confront and destroy the groups of Castro-terrorist rebels, who have adopted vandalism and murder as their favorite weapons to destroy the Salvadoran community physically and psychologically.

Our army needs U.S. economic assistance to wage this battle against the terrorist bands. This battle is being waged not only to save our fatherland from a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship but to defend the strategic interests of the United States and to protect El Salvador's freedom and democracy as well. Although our position is clear, some U.S. congressmen and officials are bent on distorting things and, in order to give us some military aid, they want to impose conditions which are a real affront to our nation's sovereignty. We absolutely disagree with this. Military aid must not be tied to political blackmail of any kind, and we argue this uncompromisingly.

ARMED FORCES REPORT ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA120017 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Extremists have left Guazapa and Aguilares without power since 2330 last night by destroying poles and a tower on the northern trunk highway at km 28, San Jeronimo canton. The authorities reported today that shortly after the explosions heavy shooting was heard, which lasted until midnight, but so far today there have been no reports of deaths. Meanwhile, 1st Infantry Brigade units and members of the security forces today combed the area for extremists.

Similarly, it was reported that the guard post on the bridge over the Acelhuate River at km 31.5 is being besieged by extremists, who are trying to force the guards to withdraw. Our sources said however, that "they will be unsuccessful."

Military sources in Chalatenango reported that the city was without power this morning. The power failure took place at 2200 last night, possibly because of the destrucion of poles and towers. Citala and other towns in the department are also without power. It has also been reported that the town of El Carrizal is completely cut off because it was occupied by the guerrillas some days ago. The situation in the town of La Laguna, 16 km north of Dulce Nombre de Maria, was also described as critical.

Attacks on Bus Drivers

PA112300 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Transportation workers who go to the eastern part of the country have informed the armed forces that the extremists who are stopping buses on the Pan-American Highway, in addition to destroying the vehicles, are inflicting severe beatings on the drivers, accusing them of being responsible for the deaths of the passengers "when they are obliged to machinegun the buses."

The sources indicated that recently at km 42 on the Pan-American Highway, Las Animas canton, Santo Domingo municipality, they saw extremists stop several buses and remove the drivers by force. They attacked several of the drivers with fists and belts, telling them in front of the passengers that the drivers were to blame for the deaths of innocent people. They mentioned recent cases in Suchitoto, San Felipe and other parts of the country, where several buses were machinegunned and passengers killed. They claimed that the drivers had "failed to obey the order to halt at the roadblocks."

Terrorist Training Center

PA112203 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Jul 82 p 23

[Text] Armed forces units have killed extremists and destroyed the main center of terrorists indoctrination and training in the town of Las Trojas, north of San Fernando, Morazan, according to a report by a military source yesterday.

The center was located in extremely harsh terrain and appeared impregnable. It was reached in a combined operation throughout the entire region north of San Fernando, according to the source. The clandestine organizations, the source said, called the center a "military school." It was an instruction site for fighters, "ideologues" and terrorists in general.

The source said that initially an encircling operation was launched to locate camps that military intelligence indicated were in the area. The operation included the high ground, such as Marquezepa, El Deshecho and El Aguila hills, Mina and El Alto hamlets and the mouths of the Nodo and Guachipilin Rivers. There was resistance from the subversives at all of these points, and many people were killed in the fighting on the outskirts of Las Trojas. The site was fiercely defended. It was later explained that this was the main training center.

Actually, the source said, the "school" was in a very inaccessible position that must have been chosen very carefully by the subversive leaders. This was where the heaviest fighting took place. It was believed that many of the terrorists defending the site were killed. Although the operation ended with great success for the armed forces, the source concluded, the troops are still on duty throughout the area along the Honduran border.

FMLN WARNS OF IMPENDING U.S. INTERVENTION

PA092355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 8 Jul (AFP) -- The FMLN issued a call today asking "all patriotic forces and Central American people to raise the banner of national independence and sovereignty immediately to face the ever-growing danger of U.S. military intervention and of the regionalization of the Salvadoran war." The intervention plan, the guerrillas explained, "involves the dispatch of U.S. troops to Central America for simultaneous actions; an attack on the Salvadoran people; an invasion of Nicaragua; the occupation of Honduras for a U.S. military base to insure complete control of the area; and actions against Cuba and Grenada."

"The Honduran Army's intervention in the armed clashes in the north of El Salvador," which the FMLN says took place 2 weeks ago and which the Honduran Government has denied, "is the beginning of a major invasion," the Salvadoran guerrillas said in a document issued in San Jose and signed by the FMLN General Command. They said that there are many U.S. military advisers in Honduras, that millions of dollars are being poured into El Salvador and Guatemala to modernize the airports and that thousands of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have been recruited and armed.

The Honduran Army does not have the power to defeat us, they said, and this could cause a U.S. military intervention to impose their will in the area. However, the guerrilla document notes, the FMLN "has been trying to arrange a dialogue with the Honduran regime in order to reach practical agreements on a nonintervention pact." The FMLN reiterated that "the only way to avoid a war in Central America is to achieve negotiated solutions to regional conflicts." We reiterate our willingness to discuss peace, for though this has been interpreted as a sign of weakness, the world knows we have been defeating the regime's troops and that we have the power to wipe them out completely.

Honduran Intervention

PA111453 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Communique issued by FMLN 7 July, signed by Commanders Joaquin Villalobos, Ferman Cienfuegos, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Shafick Handal and Roberto Roca]

[Summary] In the area of Las Trojas the FMLN forces have engaged in heavy clashes with Honduran troops.

The Honduran army left leaflets in that northern zone of Morazan Department saying: Salvadoran guerrillas, don't try to infiltrate our territory; solve your problems in your own country. We will defend our territory in every way possible and we will continue to patrol the area. This note, written by troops who have invaded our land, is very interesting, for beyond offering confirmation of the presence of Honduran troops in El Salvador, it reveals the cover that General Alvarez is trying to use for the participation of the Honduran Army as an instrument for the Reagan administration's intervention.

The Honduran Army officers, NCO's and troops have been brought to Salvadoran territory under the pretext that they are defending Honduran territory. General Alvarez needed to justify his troops' infiltration, so that they could clash with the FMLN forces. So he has found a way to disguise the interventionist plan that Reagan has outlined for Central America. General Alvarez speaks of a war without borders. In conducting this war, in which he has forced the Honduran people to participate, he has shown no respect for the Salvadoran border and has brought arms supplied by Reagan into our territory. During the 1969 war the Salvadoran Army fought to defend the very territory that is now being occupied by General Alvarez' troops within what he calls a war without borders, which is merely an excuse for open intervention.

Meanwhile, General Garcia and his fascist clique are permitting the presence of foreign troops in an act of intervention in order to receive badly needed support, now that Garcia's troops have been hit so severely throughout the country, for the troops have taken a very high number of casualties, Garcia has lost a large quantity of arms and many vehicles and aircraft have been damaged by the FMLN. These are crucial times in the history of Central America. The imperialist intervention promoted by Reagan is increasing, while the people are trying to save what has almost been destroyed by the military dictatorships imposed on us by foreigners.

The FMLN calls on the Salvadoran people, especially the workers, and on labor unions, institutions, including the church, and soldiers who are aware of their duty to their country and to independence to firmly oppose this foreign aggression. We must struggle against the traitors who are giving away our national sovereignty. The FMLN has adopted the unwavering decision to fight any invasion. At the same time, the FMLN reaffirms its desire for peace. Our readiness to negotiate has been interpreted as weakness. Now, however, the world realizes that we are defeating the troops that the fascist dictatorship has unleashed against us. We have proposed talks to Honduras, but we are not fooling ourselves. We know our enemies will not stop. That is why we call on all Salvadoran sectors to defend our country. We will struggle together against those who attack us.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SUAZO URGES UNITY AGAINST TERRORISM

PA110055 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0201 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Message to the Honduran people by President Roberto Suazo Cordova in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Text] Hondurans: The return of the republic to institutional and democratic life has been a slow, difficult and long process for which the people have struggled and sacrificed. We chose the electoral process fully aware of its civic value and because it was in line with the people's desire for peaceful solutions and their political maturity, while in most of Central America violence appears as a ruthless alternative to the desperate need to reorganize state institutions. The gov rnment I am presiding over is definitely the result of a free, just and democratic electoral process. It was the legitimate expression of the Honduran people, of one of their dearest and deepest aspirations.

On assuming the presidency of the republic, I knew beforehand of the country's difficult situation, particularly in the fields of economic progress and social reforms. I did not hesitate to accept the responsibility because I have faith in the country's ideals and because I am totally convinced that if the situation does not improve the possibility of consolidating our democracy will suffer. We are facing the situation with serenity and optimism, trying to solve the problems of the present and those that will arise in the future.

The Honduran people know very well the sacrifice we have had to make for the establishment of solid and stable political, economic and social institutions so that the country can be guided along a new path of justice and full development. We will never accept the irreplaceable loss of human lives as part of the sacrifice, especially when we know that the necessary changes the people are demanding are possible only under regimes like ours, elected by the people, who have chosen democracy as a way of life. That is why we cannot approve of our fellow citizens and foreigners acting in a way contrary to what the Honduran people represent, especially acts of sabotage and terrorism that seek to create chaos, which will have a detrimental effect on every level of our society.

In view of these condemnable actions, we expect the citizens to cooperate with the authorities and the armed forces to prevent unscrupulous people from achieving their goal, which is to drag Honduras into the turmoil of violence and anarchy that is currently affecting Central America. Let the enemies of Honduras and of the country's most sacred institutions realize that they will find the armed forces, the people and the government united and ready to defend their way of life and government.

Our country does not have the conditions, and there can be no pretext to start a conflict in which brothers will be fighting brothers, which will only cause hatred and pain in everyone's heart. Only outright enemies of the people would lead them to oppose the path of freedom and progress. We regret and condemn the existence of persons following the instructions of foreign interests trying to intervene in the internal affairs of Honduras.

Our traditional hospitality and tolerance of aliens should not be interpreted as weakness or a sign that we do not know of the evil forces moving secretly in and out of our country. In these moments when we are having economic difficulties, we regret that there are unfeeling persons trying to take advantage of the situation to create problems for the people, who I am certain will not allow anyone to make fun of their hopes for progress and dignity.

Dear fellow citizens, let everyone know that in view of these underground actions, the people and the armed forces will defend democracy and fight to preserve it at any cost. Dear fellow citizens, let everyone know that the constitutional and democratic government will not go back on its word to promote social and economic development and political stability in Honduras. Fellow citizens, the Honduran people have always shown strength in their unity at moments of collective joy and also when they were in danger. Let us preserve this attribute now more than ever so that freedom, justice and democracy can prevail in our country. Honduran people, thank you very much.

GENERAL ALVAREZ REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION

PA101632 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0207 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Speech by Brig Gen Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, location not given -- live]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: Good evening. With the permission of the president, I am addressing the Honduran people to discuss some facts and situations, to inform the Honduran people and to alert them about the aggression being waged against Honduras.

I want to refer first to the terrorists attack of Sunday 4 July in Tegucigalpa. It has been reported that the Froylan Turcios command is responsible for the attack, but the truth is that there is no Froylan Turcios command. It was the FMLN that conducted this criminal action. It was carried out by a terrorist commando group from that organization, which entered the country a week before the operation.

The Honduran people should be aware of the fact that these criminal actions are not really directed against the Honduran Government, which only administers the interests of the people. Also these actions are not directed against the nation's armed forces, which are responsible for the protection and security of the citizens. These actions are directed, essentially, against the Honduran people, against their interests, especially against the humble people.

An effort has been made to create confusion about the reasons why the armed forces sent forces to the (Boton del Aguacrerito) border area. With the permission of the president, in accordance with the Constitution, and knowing that the Salvadoran Armed Forces were going to conduct large-scale operations in that sector, Honduran troops were sent to protect and to guard our border, to prevent a violation of our territory and to keep terrorist criminals from entering our fatherland.

That is the only reason for our troops being in that sector. This is not a violation of Salvadoran territory or an intervention in the domestic affairs of that country.

However, the FMLN has intervened in our country for a long time. It has carried out criminal actions in our territory, these actions range from the kidnapping of distinguished citizens, to murder, bank robberies, the sabotage of the Tegucigalpa power plants and the recent sabotage of the (TAN-CASA) enterprise in Costa Rica.

More precisely, I will list some of the actions carried out by this criminal organization that has cost the country more than 1 million lempiras as a result of bank robberies.

Sixty percent of the logistical support for that organization, has passed through our country, in violation of our laws. Subersive alliances have been formed in our country with local communists who allow them to conduct operations in our territory, including street demonstrations, murder and sabotage.

On 18 December 1980, Paul Vinelli, a banker, was kidnapped and he had to pay $1,350,000 to the FMLN. On 17 January 1981, our security forces discovered the trafficking of arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. On that occasion, we seized a van with 40 M-16 rifles, 2 RPG's, 50 FAL rifles, 4 anti-tank weapons and 25,000 cartridges. On 14 March 1981, Salvadoran terrorists, who were later identified as members of the FMLN, entered our country. On 27 March 1981, a SAHSA plane was hijacked by three men and a woman from the Cinchoneros command following instructions from, and under the control of, the FMLN. On 31 March, 10 FMLN guerrillas were released in exchange for the return of the SAHSA plane. On 14 April 1981, a Salvadoran commando group entered Honduran territory from Nicaragua, through the Guasaule region. This commando group arrived in Tegucigalpa and its members were identified as FMLN people.

On 5 August 1981, (Heman Eyl) was kidnapped. He was released after a $400,000 ransom was paid. This action was also carried out by the FMLN. On 30 November 1981, the authorities discovered an underground people's jail of the self-styled Honduran People's Liberation Front. This front is just a facade of the FMLN. This occurred in San Pedro Sula.

On 2 December 1981, in La Lima [words indistinct], sector four, the police seized a safe-house and found subversive material, military materiel of the Nicaraguan Army, knapsacks and so forth, that belonged to a terrorist cell of that organization.

On 4 December 1981, another safe-house was discovered in Choluteca. There, the authorities found three UZI submachineguns, one Galil rifle, fragmentation grenades, ammunition, wigs for disguises and other materiel. This materiel belonged to an FMLN cell.

On 4 January, there was an attack on the (Podery) bank and 10,000 lempiras were taken. On 19 January, there was another bank robbery, and 30,000 lempiras were taken. On 20 January, another 30,000 lempiras were taken. Again on 20 January, simultaneously with the other attack, there was another FMLN attack and 25,000 lempiras were seized. On 22 February, 20,000 lempiras. There have been more than 35 such attacks.

There have been acts of sabotage, two in the National Constituent Assembly building, during the previous administration. There was a dynamite attack on 16 September 1981 in Santa Rosa de Capan. There was the kidnapping of Jacques Casanova, who was rescued on 19 May during a commando operation by our forces.

The latest action involving this criminal organization took place last night when two of their house were discovered. These houses had a logistic support system for the organization in El Salvador. They had a clandestine radio. The people offered resistance. We fought them. As a result of this, we captured one guerrilla, another one died. One of our officers and a soldier of ours also died.

I want to talk more about this situation. I want to tell you that this organization has committed many crimes in our country. Therefore, the people must realize that the true interventionist, the true aggressor, is the FMLN, not the Honduran Army, which is protecting the border to prevent criminals from entering our country.

There are other things the Honduran people should understand. These gentlemen say that the Honduran Armed Forces have entered Salvadoran territory and are attacking the Salvadoran people that they claim to represent.

The Honduran people should recall that the FMLN is the aggressor against the Salvadoran people. It was that criminal, terrorist, subversive, Marxist organization, the one that opposed the expression of the will of the Salvadoran people, through their votes, during the recent elections in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran people were massacred by this organization. They were machinegunned in the streets so that they would not go to the polls. Therefore, this organization is against the will of the Salvadoran people who voted to have a democratic government.

In any event, the Honduran Armed Forces, and the government, especially, because it represents the nation, must be in solidarity with the Salvadoran people and with their will, that is, with the government that was elected by the Salvadoran people. We are in solidarity with them and we must support them. We also have to support the Salvadoran people who have left that country because of the continuous fighting -- the refugees. We have supported them. But, we are not going to give support to terrorists attacking other people. It is important that the Honduran people realize who is the enemy of the Salvadoran people and who is the enemy of the Honduran people.

These gentlemen recently issued a communique. This communique states: We call on the Honduran revolutionary movement to deepen and to speed up the armed struggle in their fatherland to defeat the military dictatorship governing that country -- ours -- which is leading the country on a path of war against the Honduran people and against the brotherly people of Central America.

I believe that the Honduran people clearly understand that there is no military dictatorship in Honduras. In Honduras there is a legitimate government elected by the people. I think that the Honduran people voted for peace, for a democratic government that is their legitimate representative. They never voted for foreigners coming to our country to destroy our means of production and our infrastructure, which is so important for us.

I want to remind you that because of the attack on the power plants in Tegucigalpa, state hospitals could not care for the people. Wealthy people can easily go to private clinics, but the poor people cannot. Housewives lost food items that were damaged because of lack of power. So these elements are not calling on the people but on traitors like themselves, who have betrayed the Salvadoran people. They want the communists here to betray our Honduran people.

I think that I have demonstrated with facts that we are the victims of an aggression from an international terrorist organization supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba as a tool for aggression against Central America.

If we are facing aggression, the only way we can fight it is with a united people, government and armed forces. I want to recall that several Latin American countries have been the victims of communist aggression. Argentina is one such country. At the beginning, the people were indifferent to the struggle that the armed forces were waging to fight terrorism. What happened? Three years of fighting and hunger for the people. This continued until the people realized that they had to support the armed forces and they achieved victory over terrorism in their country.

In El Salvador, the people first thought that the fighting involved only the armed forces and they were indifferent to the struggle. This was the situation until they reacted and opposed a general strike. Later they went to the polls to elect a democratic government thus closing ranks to struggle for their own survival.

They are paying a high price because when they reacted, terrorism had a strong foundation in their country. I have no doubt that they will be victorious, but they will have to make big sacrifices.

In Honduras we have a great opportunity to prevent that situation, because they don't have a strong foundation here yet. If the Honduran people act in unity with their government and the armed forces, which are their armed hand, victory will be ours. Our country will not have to have the bloodshed that has taken place in other sister nations. We can free ourselves. We can expel communism and international terrorism from our country. We can live the way we have always wanted to live, with peace, democracy and liberty.

To conclude, I just want to remind the Honduran people that during the 1969 war, the chief of state then said: brothers in peacetime and united in wartime. I adhere to this and ask the Honduran people to do likewise. We are facing a war, not a war with an actual front, but a war where liberty, democracy, our Christian faith and our harmonious coexistence are being threatened. This is what is being threatened, and also the future of the young generation and the generations to come.

Therefore this is a most difficult struggle, more difficult than that of 1969. Unity is necessary now more than ever, I repeat, just as we are brothers in peace, we must be united in this war. Thank you.

NICARAGUA

REBEL STATION REPORTS FIGHTING IN ZELAYA AREA

PA091453 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Freedom commandos have engaged in heavy fighting in Zelaya Department and more specifically in the northern area of that region of eastern Nicaragua. On Sunday at 0500 freedom commandos attacked the communist redoubt known as (El Cun), in northern Zelaya.

Nicaraguan brothers, freedom fighters are daily joining the struggle to establish freedom in our fatherland. They have struck hard at the FSLN's communist regime. This time, in reprisal, they violently punished the dictatorship in a totally crushing manner by killing 87 FSLN members while they were engaged in torture and murders in northern Zelaya. This is the way in which Nicaraguans are uniting day by day to fight the oppressive communist regime. They have dealt a harsh blow to the dictatorship this time by holding the garrison known as (El Cun) under their control for over 10 hours and by inflicting 87 casualties, that is, 87 deaths, on the oppressive regime.

Attack in Jinotega

PA091459 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Summary] This is a last-minute report: Commandos of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, have inflicted 24 deaths on the FSLN in the area of Jinotega. A large number of weapons were seized by the fighters. The action took place early in the morning on 7 July.

The FDN operations office has also sent us a last-minute report on another action against enemy troops in Chinandega Department. This was against the Santo Tomas command post in the area of Somotillo. Casualties suffered by the regime oppressing our people were 18 dead and 7 wounded.

Borge Charges CIA Help

PA110443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Large-caliber weapons are being used by the more than 1,000 counterrevolutionaries fighting the Sandinist Peoples Army in the Atlantic region of Nicaragua. Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez made this charge today, stating that the counterrevolutionaries are harrassing the Sandinist armed forces in northern Zelaya, on the Honduran border along the country's Atlantic coast.

The minister said that although the situation is difficult, it does not pose any threat to the revolutionary government. He added that it is only the product of the systematic campaign waged by sectors opposed to the revolution. Borge explained that in their harassment operations the counterrevolutionaries are using grenade and rocket launchers bought with funds supplied by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Borge 7 July Statement

PA091801 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Report on speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge to food sector workers in Granada 7 July]

[Excerpt] Commander of the Revolution Borge reported on the latest attack by the counterrevolutionaries, some 1,000 of them, which killed 11 members of our army. Borge said these counterrevolutionary bands attack from Honduras and return to that country, where they receive logistical support financed by the United States. Commander Borge said: [Begin recording] The time has not yet come. Of course those bands are no danger to the revolutioanry government, and the time has not yet come to make the decision to eliminate this problem. I believe there will come a time when there will be no choice but to use not only our regular forces against these bands, but also our working class. [applause] We have a working class that is more aware every day of its historical role, a revolutionary party that each day has a clearer idea of its role in society. Our working class and our revolutionary party are truly two groups with a single purpose. [end recording]

U.S. Flights

PA101241 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Commander Humberto Ortega, minister of defense, said today that we are making progress in the Sandinist revolution toward building the future and that is why we are attacked. Commander Ortega said this in his speech at the Ruben Dario Theater, on opening the Rolando Orozco first national meeting of militias.

Commander Ortega said we must answer these attacks with an armed defense so we can build a new society. He referred to international solidarity as the weapon used by all nations struggling for their liberation from the common enemy; U.S. imperialism.

[Begin Ortega recording] To again show that the campaigns of U.S. imperialism have not stopped a single moment since we, the poor, the working class, the peasants, seized political power, so far this year, in 1982, there have been close to 140 aerial espionage activities, reconnaisance, violation of our airspace. Of these, most have been conducted by modern planes known in military terms as, for example, the (RC-135). These air activities have also been conducted by different types of airplanes and by different countries of the area. To us it is not strange or surprising that a large part of these aerial explorations by the enemy were carried out in these past months in the area where today, in the past few days and weeks, we have detected the greatest armed counterrevolutionary activity, in the interior of the country. This is in the area of northern Zelaya, in the border areas of Nueva Segovia and Chinandega and other specific points of the country, all of which would take too long to mention. We have also found this type of activity on the southern border and also here in the center of the country, over Sandino Airport and different points of the capital and other cities in the central and Pacific area of Nicaragua. [end recording]

Counterrevolutionaries Sentenced

PA121935 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Jul 82 p 16

[By Julio Aragon]

[Text] Juigalpa -- Members of the 15 September Legion band who had been operating in the municipalities of Villa Sandino, Santo Tomas, San Pedro and Santo Domingo have been sentenced to 30 years in prison. The sentence was imposed by Juilgalpa District Judge Felix Castillo, who noted that the sentence was imposed on the basis of the laws of the revolutionary government.

This is the band that on 4 December 1981 murdered Augedo Morales Reina, an internationalist Cuban teacher.

The members of the band also were found guilty of associating to commit crime, armed attacks, violating public order and handling counterrevolutionary propaganda.

The persons found guilty of these crimes are Camilo Arguello, Bartolo Eleuterio Mairena, Juan Pablo Rios Vargas and Felipe Santiago Vargas Rivas.

FIDEL CASTRO CONGRATULATES MEXICO'S DE LA MADRID

FL121800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a congratulatory message to Mexico's president-elect Miguel de la Madrid, who won the 4 July election. This announcement was made by spokesmen of the ruling PRI.

Cuban Vice Minister Jose Fernandez de Cossio said in Mexico City that Cuban-Mexican relations should continue to set the example for our continent after Miguel de la Madrid becomes president. The vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation is in Mexico to attend the third meeting of the Mexico-Cuba general intergovernmental commission.

THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF WRITERS, ARTISTS ENDS

FL102054 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The third congress of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC] concluded a few minutes ago with a speech by Armando Hart Davalos, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of culture. The closing session was chaired by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo, Nicolas Guillen, president of UNEAC, and outstanding Dominican intellectual and politician Juan Bosch.

During the afternoon session the National Council elected by the congress was presented to the participants. The council is formed of national poet Nicolas Guillen, president, Jose Antonio Portuondo, first vice president, Comrade Armando Cristobal, executive secretary. Reports on support for the struggle for peace and against war, on artistic and literary creation and on UNEAC's role in support of young creators were read and approved. A special resolution on the 80th birthday of Nicolas Guillen and the final resolution of third congress were read by Jose Antonio Portuondo, who submitted them for the consideration of the plenum. Both were approved unanimously.

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT BEGINS TOUR OF COUNTRY

Places Wreath

FL101825 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party and of the People's Republic of the Congo, today placed a wreath at the Jose Marti monument at the Plaza de la Revolucion. The chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo was accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Visits Tank Unit

FL101900 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party and of the People's Republic of the Congo, has paid a visit to a tank unit of the FAR. Sassou-Nguesso was accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo. Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso was received at the tank unit by Brig Gen Iraldo Mora Orozco and by the unit's chiefs, officers and soldiers. Following the reception, the Congolese president toured the unit, where he was shown the modern combat technology used by our armored forces to counter any aggression.

Tours Isle of Youth

FL121428 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party and of the People's Republic of the Congo, has toured the installations of the 5 February basic secondary farm school on the Isle of Youth, where nearly 600 youths from that fraternal country are attending classes. Accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, and Armando Manresa, party first secretary in that special municipality, the Congolese president and his delegation learned about the system of study and work under which the students are being trained.

In a speech to the student body, President Sassou-Nguesso stated that the school is an irrefutable demonstration for the capitalists, who tried to provoke a campaign against the generosity of the Cuban Government, of educating youths from other countries. After expressing gratitude for the courtesies extended by the Cuban people and government to his country's youths, the Congolese head of state expressed satisfaction for the contributions made by and relations maintained by the Congolese students with youths from other countries who are attending school here, and stressed that they are an example for the world's youth.

Subsequently they visited Dairy Farm 134-5 of La Victoria livestock district, where they saw the world's record milk production cow Ubre Blanca. During his visit to the Isle of Youth, the Congolese president and his delegation toured the national museum at the model prison, where many revolutionaries of the thirties and those who assaulted the Moncada Barracks were once held.

Visits Matanzas Province

FL130100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party and of the People's Republic of the Congo, today visited the Matanzas cattle breeding enterprise accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo.

The visitors arrived in the town of Triunvirato, where they were warmly welcomed by the townspeople. Later they visited the enterprise's main office and were received by Esteban Lazo, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Matanzas Province. The visitors were given a thorough briefing on current work and future prospects. The Matanzas cattle breeding enterprise is located in the center of the province, in the vicinity of Limonar municipality. It was established at the initiative of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for milk production and to improve the genetic breeding of cattle herds.

During the morning members of the fraternal nation's delegation visiting our country toured areas of the cattle breeding enterprise and visited Dairy Farm No 3, Calf Breeding Center No 2 and the 10 October primary school in the town of Triunvirato.

BRIEFS

MANZANILLO RUNWAY EXTENSION -- The runway at the Sierra Maestra airport in Manzanillo, Granma Province, has been lengthened from 1,800 to 2,400 meters to enable TU-154 and IL-18 aircraft to land. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0137 GMT 9 Jul 82 FL]

GUILLEN AWARD -- Moscow -- Cuba's national poet Nicolas Guillen has been awarded the Order of Friendship with Peoples for his active participation in social and literary affairs on his 80th birthday. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decree, announced today, stated that Guillen's life and works have been dedicated to strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Jul 82 FL]

DOMINICA

GRENADA TOLD TO FREE OR TRY POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL122325 Bridgetown CANA in English 2210 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, July 12, CANA -- The ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) has called upon the leftist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in Grenada to either release or bring before the law courts without further delay all those persons detained since the March 1979 revolution. The party said that it had adopted a resolution to that effect during its 14th annual convention yesterday in a rural village on the west coast and made particular mention of three political detainees -- Lloyd Noel, Eric Ierre, and Tillman Thomas.

The DFP said that some people had been detained in Grenada for a year "without charge or trial, in contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights, and all the universally accepted standards of justice."

HAITI

DUVALIER RESHUFFLES CABINET; APPOINTEES NAMED

PA122305 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 12 Jul (AFP) -- Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier today changed the political direction of his government and replaced Finance Secretary Marc Bazin, regarded as too close to the U.S. Embassy in this capital, it was learned from reliable sources. Duvalier today decided to replace six cabinet secretaries in "a reshuffle considered important" by Haitian official sources. The changes affected the interior, finance, agriculture, education, commerce and justice ministries. The new secretaries of state of the Haitian cabinet are:

Interior and national defense	Roger Lafontant
Finance and economy affairs	Frantz Merceron
Agriculture, natural resources and rural development	Remillot Leveille
National education	Frank Saint Victor
Commerce and industry	Jacques Simeon
Justice	Bertholand Edouard
Mines, resources and energy	Jean E. Pierre
Labor and social affairs	Theodore Achille
Youth and sports	Henri Remy

JAMAICA

BELIZE'S PRICE HOLDING DISCUSSIONS WITH SEAGA

FL121639 Bridgetown CANA in English 1528 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 12, CANA -- Belize's Prime Minister George Price will hold discussions with his Jamaican counterpart, Edward Seaga, today, according to an official statement issued here. Mr Price arrived here yesterday after having discussions in Trinidad and Tobago with Prime Minister George Chambers and in Guyana with President Forbes Burhham.

Jamaican Government officials said today's talks were expected to focus on Washington's multi-million dollar trade and aid plan for the Caribbean and Central America, Jamaica-Belize relations, Guatemala's long-standing claim to Belize, and the time and place for the next Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) summit. They said Mr Seaga was expected to reiterate his government's support for Belize in the dispute with Guatemala.

Mr Price is preceding Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams who is due in Jamaica tomorrow for talks with Mr Seaga. The Government Information Service (GIS) in Barbados said Mr Adams and the Jamaica leader were likely to talk about the U.S. Caribbean basin initiative, Caricom, and Barbados-Jamaica relations.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT MAJLUTA DENIES ATTEMPTED COUP

PA121331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1307 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 12 Jul (EFE) -- At approximately 0100 this morning Dominican President Jacobo Majluta Azar and Armed Forces Minister Lt Gen Mario Imbert McGregor spoke over a radio and television network to deny rumors of a coup d'etat.

The Dominican President labeled "criminals" and "traitors" all those who dared to circulate the rumor of a coup against the democratic stability of the country at the present time.

During the night there were many telephone calls from persons seeking information on the supposed coup d'etat. The calls came from the Dominican Republic, New York, Miami, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

Majutla said that both the civilian and military authorities will protect the country's order and transfer power to President-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco on 16 August 1982.

"Everything is completely normal," said President Majluta on a television and radio network.

URUGUAY

56 WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR HOME

PY130245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 12 Jul (AFP) -- Fifty-six British soldiers, apparently the last contingent of wounded soldiers from the Malvinas who will stop in Uruguay on their way to their country, left this afternoon for London via Ascension Island.

The wounded soldiers, 34 of whom could move without help while the rest had to be carried in stretchers, boarded a VC-10 plane of the British Royal Air Force which took off at 1805 GMT.

VENEZUELA

HERRERA PLANS JAMAICA, OTHER TRIPS IN AUGUST

PA112146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1835 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 11 Jul (EFE) -- It was learned in Caracas today that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will make three trips abroad in August.

In the first week of August he will travel to Jamaica, where he will meet with Prime Minister Edward Seaga to discuss current agreements between the two countries, cooperation programs and the Latin American situation following the Malvinas conflict.

Herrera Campins and Seaga will also analyze the Central American and Caribbean situation and the Venezuelan claim to the Essequibo territory.

On 8 August Herrera Campins will attend the inauguration of Colombian President-elect Belisario Betancur. On 16 August he will travel to the Dominican Republic to attend Salvador Jorge Blanco's inauguration.